

PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2.

The SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-nine minutes past 4 o'clock.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Mr. BAKER, in answer to Mr. T. G. Daniel, said that, except in the case of land contiguous to or adjoining a railway, the men employed in procuring timber for railway purposes were required to hold timber licences.

Mr. BAKER, in reply to Mr. J. P. Abbott, gave information relative to the number of sheep held by the sheep farmers of the Morris sheep district during the past three years.

Mr. JAMES WATSON, in reply to Mr. J. P. Abbott, stated that the tender of Enoch Hughes was accepted for the tramway from Campbelltown to Camden, the price being £10 per ton, delivered at Campbelltown.

Mr. JAMES WATSON, in reply to Mr. Jacob for Dr. Ross, gave information in reference to entries of goods sent to port.

Mr. BAKER, in reply to Mr. Beynon, said that applications had been received from persons for permission to mine under roads, and they would be dealt with shortly.

Mr. BAKER, in reply to Mr. Henson, said he was informed that the public were prevented from crossing the bridge recently erected over the Goulburn River, by the owners of property on the southern side of the bridge, and he was also informed that action was now being taken to compel them to open the road.

Sir HENRY PARKES, in answer to Mr. Henson, gave information in reference to the appointment of aldermen for Sydney and Wollongong.

Mr. JAMES WATSON, in answer to Mr. Fitzpatrick for Mr. O'Connell, said that applications for employment had reached the Government from railway surveyors, and competent railway surveyors of good character had been offered employment. Three surveyors had been sent to survey the line from Cootamundra to Goulburn.

Mr. JAMES WATSON, in answer to Mr. Abigail for Mr. Webb, said that the railway accommodation for second-class passengers was generally considered sufficient; that the waiting-rooms at Moore Park would be erected in about six weeks' time, and at other places as required; that the Government would observe the provisions of the Tramway Act, and that the Government would not be liable for the maintenance of the station at Barrack Glen Estate; that the statement of the nuisance at Barrack Glen Estate was under the consideration of the Government; that there was no intention on the part of the Government to resume Cassidy's Hotel, or any portion, to widen O'Connell-street; at his intercession, with regard to the expense of the resurveying line, he was not aware that the work of road-making in Oxford-street was being improperly performed.

Mr. HENRY PARKES, in reply to Mr. Fitzpatrick, said that the amount voted last session for the tramway from Gundaroo to Queanbeyan was £10,000. Two small contracts had been let for the work this year, amounting to £2,000, and provision was being made for a further expenditure.

Mr. HOSKINS said, in reply to Mr. T. R. Smith, that the rules and regulations of the Blue Mountain reserves had been sent to the Crown Law Office.

Mr. JAMES WATSON, in reply to Mr. Trickett, said that the bill to regulate the railway line from Handwick to Coopers-hill had not yet been approved of, and that the waiting-rooms at Handwick would be erected in about six weeks.

Mr. BAKER, in answer to Mr. T. R. Smith, said that the holder of a licence can tell timber during the currency of his licence; but such timber must be removed from Crown lands during the currency of the licence under which it was obtained, or removed of such licence.

CLYWDY VALLEY COLLIERY AND RAILWAY BILL.

Mr. W. J. FOSTER brought up the report of the Select Committee on the Bill of Clywdy Colliery and Railway Bill.

It was ordered that the document be printed.

PAPERS, &c.

Mr. HOSKINS laid upon the table returns relative to Commissioners of Inquiry under the Land Act, the issue and distribution of free grants, and clearing pine and other scrub from land.

Sir HENRY PARKES laid upon the table a return relative to the dispatch of emigrants from London and elsewhere to New South Wales; also report of the New South Wales Commissioners and Executive Commissioner to the Melbourne International Exhibition.

It was ordered that the document be printed.

PETITIONS.

Mr. STUART presented a petition from the Church of England, praying for certain amendments in the Liquor Licensing Act Amendment Bill.

Mr. O'CONNELL presented a petition from Edward Greigson, in reference to land granted to the A. A. Company.

The petitions were received.

CHINESE PROTECTION BILL.

Mr. JACK moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better protection of Chinese from insult, ill-treatment, and assault.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill was subsequently brought in and read the first time.

BINGBARKING BILL.

Mr. BAKER moved for leave to bring in a bill to regulate bingbarking on Crown lands, and to limit claims for compensation under the 15th section of the Lands Act.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill was brought in and read the first time.

LAND FOR NOXIOUS TRADES.

Mr. FREMLINE moved: "1. That, in the opinion of this House, an area of land within easy access of Sydney should at once be set apart for those persons engaged in noxious trades. 2. That a bill should be introduced regulating the sale of such land, and protecting the purchasers from prosecution when committing nuisance or other acts."

3. That the bill should be communicated to his Excellency the Governor.

He believed the resolutions would command themselves to every hon. member. He did not seek to alter or amend any existing law, but to perform a simple act of justice to a class of men who, in his opinion, had been most unkindly treated, and who contributed to the health, wealth, and comfort of the community. There was a class of men who were particularly aimed at, namely, those who were engaged in bingbarking-establisments. They went to the outskirts of the city, where they formed the nucleus of a population, who, in their turn, formed the nucleus of a population, and around them, municipalities were formed, and owing to the nature of these trades, the proprietors were led, and, in order to receive the profits, were compelled to commit acts which were very offensive to the community, and to the prosecution and annoyance to which they were subjected, what would be the result? He was sure that the Colonial Treasurer would find that instead of having only an occasional case of small-scale bingbarking, it would be a very regular, and, in fact, only object to that there should be a limited area of land where these trades could be carried on in security. He was asking no new thing, as could be seen by reference to the Abattoir Act. He only asked that the same principle should be applied to these trades, so that the trade, as far as a man was enabled to do, could be removed from the community, and there would be no need for the Government to interfere with the conduct of these persons.

Mr. FREMLINE said that, in his opinion, the bill was of great importance, but, to many of his constituents it was of great importance. (Hear, hear.) He had hoped that the Government would have prompted some legislation that would deal with the whole difficulty. It had assumed some importance during the past few months, when there had been a great number of complaints made to him by the tradesmen, and other citizens, that the bill had been compelled to relinquish the business. Unless these trades were permitted to be carried on in some place, the butchers of the city of Sydney would not be able to get rid of them, and the public would be exposed to the risk of the health of the citizens. There was an absolute necessity that these establishments should exist, in order to receive and treat the refuse of the butchers' shop; but population had rapidly extended into the suburbs, and these present establishments were very offensive to the community. If the bill was not introduced, and if the tradesmen, and other citizens, who had been compelled to relinquish the business, were further removed, the same state of affairs might arise again within a year or two as population still extended. Admitting, however, that it was necessary that these establishments should exist, and that the Government should take the proper and delicate plan of land where the trade could be carried on without molestation, and without injury to the community. He suggested that the Government should set apart a piece of land on the outskirts of Botany Bay, which was a very important one.

Sir HENRY PARKES said he was sure the movers of the resolutions had in regard to them only one object—to effect the public good. He ventured to say, however, that the resolutions were entirely unwarranted and calculated to do great injury to the community. It was said, curiously enough, that the Chinese were to be employed around them. Of course if a number of persons were employed in connection with them they must live in their immediate neighbourhood and must form a community. The resolutions involved something very like communism. What would be the result if all these trades were grouped together? If they were a source of infection and impurity when they were isolated, what would they be when they were crowded together and

formed a pestilential community. No doubt trades of this kind did exist. They were necessary as scavengers in every large city. But in no city did they exist in groups so quantitated together, as it were, to develop pestilence in a concentrated and aggregated form. They must exist, and must be subject to every sanitary regulation, in order that their effects may be of the greatest benefit to the public. The question is to take Government rights out of the province of Government and protect men from being prosecuted for committing a nuisance. They were asked to do a number of things entirely new, which it was easy to see would result in a aggravated evil. A very natural and logical result of this would be that the Government would then be compelled to pay a sum of money to the Chinese, and the Chinese would be found to be of more than ordinary interest. He took a large interest in the matter at the time, and did so, but it appeared to be one of those things with which it was extremely difficult to deal effectively, and that it was not fit to be handled. The Chinese were to be dealt with, and the Chinese would be dealt with by the Government. The Chinese would be dealt with by the Chinese. (Hear, hear.) The Premier then stated that it would cost at least a million sterling, if not more; and the Government induced the House to vote something like false representations to vote three-quarters of a million of money, knowing that that amount would not be required to prevent the money being voted. The Chinese were going to trample these people down and make them an inferior race. It was because of these objections that he would vote against the bill. He was quite aware that what he said would not affect the Chinese, but it would affect the European. The Chinese would be subjected to the same disadvantages and disabilities that the Europeans now had to inflict upon this people. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese would be a gross falsehood. The danger was that the Chinese were the miseries, degradation, and misery of the world. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were subjected to the same disadvantages and dangers as the Europeans, and they were the reverse of vicious. Nowhere did we see them drunkards or spendthrifts, and they were the very reverse of what the Premier asserted, and it was a shame that they should be allowed to do this. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were the miseries, degradation, and misery of the world. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were subjected to the same disadvantages and dangers as the Europeans, and they were the reverse of vicious. Nowhere did we see them drunkards or spendthrifts, and they were the very reverse of what the Premier asserted, and it was a shame that they should be allowed to do this. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were the miseries, degradation, and misery of the world. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were subjected to the same disadvantages and dangers as the Europeans, and they were the reverse of vicious. Nowhere did we see them drunkards or spendthrifts, and they were the very reverse of what the Premier asserted, and it was a shame that they should be allowed to do this. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were the miseries, degradation, and misery of the world. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were subjected to the same disadvantages and dangers as the Europeans, and they were the reverse of vicious. Nowhere did we see them drunkards or spendthrifts, and they were the very reverse of what the Premier asserted, and it was a shame that they should be allowed to do this. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were the miseries, degradation, and misery of the world. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were subjected to the same disadvantages and dangers as the Europeans, and they were the reverse of vicious. Nowhere did we see them drunkards or spendthrifts, and they were the very reverse of what the Premier asserted, and it was a shame that they should be allowed to do this. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were the miseries, degradation, and misery of the world. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were subjected to the same disadvantages and dangers as the Europeans, and they were the reverse of vicious. Nowhere did we see them drunkards or spendthrifts, and they were the very reverse of what the Premier asserted, and it was a shame that they should be allowed to do this. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were the miseries, degradation, and misery of the world. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were subjected to the same disadvantages and dangers as the Europeans, and they were the reverse of vicious. Nowhere did we see them drunkards or spendthrifts, and they were the very reverse of what the Premier asserted, and it was a shame that they should be allowed to do this. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were the miseries, degradation, and misery of the world. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were subjected to the same disadvantages and dangers as the Europeans, and they were the reverse of vicious. Nowhere did we see them drunkards or spendthrifts, and they were the very reverse of what the Premier asserted, and it was a shame that they should be allowed to do this. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were the miseries, degradation, and misery of the world. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were subjected to the same disadvantages and dangers as the Europeans, and they were the reverse of vicious. Nowhere did we see them drunkards or spendthrifts, and they were the very reverse of what the Premier asserted, and it was a shame that they should be allowed to do this. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were the miseries, degradation, and misery of the world. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were subjected to the same disadvantages and dangers as the Europeans, and they were the reverse of vicious. Nowhere did we see them drunkards or spendthrifts, and they were the very reverse of what the Premier asserted, and it was a shame that they should be allowed to do this. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were the miseries, degradation, and misery of the world. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were subjected to the same disadvantages and dangers as the Europeans, and they were the reverse of vicious. Nowhere did we see them drunkards or spendthrifts, and they were the very reverse of what the Premier asserted, and it was a shame that they should be allowed to do this. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were the miseries, degradation, and misery of the world. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were subjected to the same disadvantages and dangers as the Europeans, and they were the reverse of vicious. Nowhere did we see them drunkards or spendthrifts, and they were the very reverse of what the Premier asserted, and it was a shame that they should be allowed to do this. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were the miseries, degradation, and misery of the world. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were subjected to the same disadvantages and dangers as the Europeans, and they were the reverse of vicious. Nowhere did we see them drunkards or spendthrifts, and they were the very reverse of what the Premier asserted, and it was a shame that they should be allowed to do this. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were the miseries, degradation, and misery of the world. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were subjected to the same disadvantages and dangers as the Europeans, and they were the reverse of vicious. Nowhere did we see them drunkards or spendthrifts, and they were the very reverse of what the Premier asserted, and it was a shame that they should be allowed to do this. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were the miseries, degradation, and misery of the world. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were subjected to the same disadvantages and dangers as the Europeans, and they were the reverse of vicious. Nowhere did we see them drunkards or spendthrifts, and they were the very reverse of what the Premier asserted, and it was a shame that they should be allowed to do this. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were the miseries, degradation, and misery of the world. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were subjected to the same disadvantages and dangers as the Europeans, and they were the reverse of vicious. Nowhere did we see them drunkards or spendthrifts, and they were the very reverse of what the Premier asserted, and it was a shame that they should be allowed to do this. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were the miseries, degradation, and misery of the world. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were subjected to the same disadvantages and dangers as the Europeans, and they were the reverse of vicious. Nowhere did we see them drunkards or spendthrifts, and they were the very reverse of what the Premier asserted, and it was a shame that they should be allowed to do this. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were the miseries, degradation, and misery of the world. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were subjected to the same disadvantages and dangers as the Europeans, and they were the reverse of vicious. Nowhere did we see them drunkards or spendthrifts, and they were the very reverse of what the Premier asserted, and it was a shame that they should be allowed to do this. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were the miseries, degradation, and misery of the world. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were subjected to the same disadvantages and dangers as the Europeans, and they were the reverse of vicious. Nowhere did we see them drunkards or spendthrifts, and they were the very reverse of what the Premier asserted, and it was a shame that they should be allowed to do this. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were the miseries, degradation, and misery of the world. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were subjected to the same disadvantages and dangers as the Europeans, and they were the reverse of vicious. Nowhere did we see them drunkards or spendthrifts, and they were the very reverse of what the Premier asserted, and it was a shame that they should be allowed to do this. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were the miseries, degradation, and misery of the world. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were subjected to the same disadvantages and dangers as the Europeans, and they were the reverse of vicious. Nowhere did we see them drunkards or spendthrifts, and they were the very reverse of what the Premier asserted, and it was a shame that they should be allowed to do this. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were the miseries, degradation, and misery of the world. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were subjected to the same disadvantages and dangers as the Europeans, and they were the reverse of vicious. Nowhere did we see them drunkards or spendthrifts, and they were the very reverse of what the Premier asserted, and it was a shame that they should be allowed to do this. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were the miseries, degradation, and misery of the world. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were subjected to the same disadvantages and dangers as the Europeans, and they were the reverse of vicious. Nowhere did we see them drunkards or spendthrifts, and they were the very reverse of what the Premier asserted, and it was a shame that they should be allowed to do this. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were the miseries, degradation, and misery of the world. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were subjected to the same disadvantages and dangers as the Europeans, and they were the reverse of vicious. Nowhere did we see them drunkards or spendthrifts, and they were the very reverse of what the Premier asserted, and it was a shame that they should be allowed to do this. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were the miseries, degradation, and misery of the world. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were subjected to the same disadvantages and dangers as the Europeans, and they were the reverse of vicious. Nowhere did we see them drunkards or spendthrifts, and they were the very reverse of what the Premier asserted, and it was a shame that they should be allowed to do this. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were the miseries, degradation, and misery of the world. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were subjected to the same disadvantages and dangers as the Europeans, and they were the reverse of vicious. Nowhere did we see them drunkards or spendthrifts, and they were the very reverse of what the Premier asserted, and it was a shame that they should be allowed to do this. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were the miseries, degradation, and misery of the world. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were subjected to the same disadvantages and dangers as the Europeans, and they were the reverse of vicious. Nowhere did we see them drunkards or spendthrifts, and they were the very reverse of what the Premier asserted, and it was a shame that they should be allowed to do this. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were the miseries, degradation, and misery of the world. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were subjected to the same disadvantages and dangers as the Europeans, and they were the reverse of vicious. Nowhere did we see them drunkards or spendthrifts, and they were the very reverse of what the Premier asserted, and it was a shame that they should be allowed to do this. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were the miseries, degradation, and misery of the world. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were subjected to the same disadvantages and dangers as the Europeans, and they were the reverse of vicious. Nowhere did we see them drunkards or spendthrifts, and they were the very reverse of what the Premier asserted, and it was a shame that they should be allowed to do this. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were the miseries, degradation, and misery of the world. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were subjected to the same disadvantages and dangers as the Europeans, and they were the reverse of vicious. Nowhere did we see them drunkards or spendthrifts, and they were the very reverse of what the Premier asserted, and it was a shame that they should be allowed to do this. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were the miseries, degradation, and misery of the world. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were subjected to the same disadvantages and dangers as the Europeans, and they were the reverse of vicious. Nowhere did we see them drunkards or spendthrifts, and they were the very reverse of what the Premier asserted, and it was a shame that they should be allowed to do this. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were the miseries, degradation, and misery of the world. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were subjected to the same disadvantages and dangers as the Europeans, and they were the reverse of vicious. Nowhere did we see them drunkards or spendthrifts, and they were the very reverse of what the Premier asserted, and it was a shame that they should be allowed to do this. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were the miseries, degradation, and misery of the world. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were subjected to the same disadvantages and dangers as the Europeans, and they were the reverse of vicious. Nowhere did we see them drunkards or spendthrifts, and they were the very reverse of what the Premier asserted, and it was a shame that they should be allowed to do this. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were the miseries, degradation, and misery of the world. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were subjected to the same disadvantages and dangers as the Europeans, and they were the reverse of vicious. Nowhere did we see them drunkards or spendthrifts, and they were the very reverse of what the Premier asserted, and it was a shame that they should be allowed to do this. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were the miseries, degradation, and misery of the world. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were subjected to the same disadvantages and dangers as the Europeans, and they were the reverse of vicious. Nowhere did we see them drunkards or spendthrifts, and they were the very reverse of what the Premier asserted, and it was a shame that they should be allowed to do this. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were the miseries, degradation, and misery of the world. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were subjected to the same disadvantages and dangers as the Europeans, and they were the reverse of vicious. Nowhere did we see them drunkards or spendthrifts, and they were the very reverse of what the Premier asserted, and it was a shame that they should be allowed to do this. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were the miseries, degradation, and misery of the world. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were subjected to the same disadvantages and dangers as the Europeans, and they were the reverse of vicious. Nowhere did we see them drunkards or spendthrifts, and they were the very reverse of what the Premier asserted, and it was a shame that they should be allowed to do this. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were the miseries, degradation, and misery of the world. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were subjected to the same disadvantages and dangers as the Europeans, and they were the reverse of vicious. Nowhere did we see them drunkards or spendthrifts, and they were the very reverse of what the Premier asserted, and it was a shame that they should be allowed to do this. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were the miseries, degradation, and misery of the world. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were subjected to the same disadvantages and dangers as the Europeans, and they were the reverse of vicious. Nowhere did we see them drunkards or spendthrifts, and they were the very reverse of what the Premier asserted, and it was a shame that they should be allowed to do this. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were the miseries, degradation, and misery of the world. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were subjected to the same disadvantages and dangers as the Europeans, and they were the reverse of vicious. Nowhere did we see them drunkards or spendthrifts, and they were the very reverse of what the Premier asserted, and it was a shame that they should be allowed to do this. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were the miseries, degradation, and misery of the world. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were subjected to the same disadvantages and dangers as the Europeans, and they were the reverse of vicious. Nowhere did we see them drunkards or spendthrifts, and they were the very reverse of what the Premier asserted, and it was a shame that they should be allowed to do this. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were the miseries, degradation, and misery of the world. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were subjected to the same disadvantages and dangers as the Europeans, and they were the reverse of vicious. Nowhere did we see them drunkards or spendthrifts, and they were the very reverse of what the Premier asserted, and it was a shame that they should be allowed to do this. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were the miseries, degradation, and misery of the world. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were subjected to the same disadvantages and dangers as the Europeans, and they were the reverse of vicious. Nowhere did we see them drunkards or spendthrifts, and they were the very reverse of what the Premier asserted, and it was a shame that they should be allowed to do this. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were the miseries, degradation, and misery of the world. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were subjected to the same disadvantages and dangers as the Europeans, and they were the reverse of vicious. Nowhere did we see them drunkards or spendthrifts, and they were the very reverse of what the Premier asserted, and it was a shame that they should be allowed to do this. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were the miseries, degradation, and misery of the world. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were subjected to the same disadvantages and dangers as the Europeans, and they were the reverse of vicious. Nowhere did we see them drunkards or spendthrifts, and they were the very reverse of what the Premier asserted, and it was a shame that they should be allowed to do this. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were the miseries, degradation, and misery of the world. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were subjected to the same disadvantages and dangers as the Europeans, and they were the reverse of vicious. Nowhere did we see them drunkards or spendthrifts, and they were the very reverse of what the Premier asserted, and it was a shame that they should be allowed to do this. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese were the miseries, degradation,

where squatters are concerned. The right is, in fact, already set aside by the proviso that deprives the squatter of compensation, whatever his outlay may have been, where the land has not been rendered more valuable to the free-selector.

The Speaker was quite right in ruling that the bill was not in order. Leave had been given to introduce a bill "to regulate ring-barking on Crown lands." The last section of the bill implied that it expressly provided for the amendment of the land law; and, in fact, it proposed a radical change in the principle of assessing compensation to squatters for one kind of improvement. Mr. BAKER has reintroduced the bill as one "to regulate ring-barking, and to limit claims for compensation under the 15th section of the Act of 1880." But the section in question provides that the compensation shall be assessed according to the value to a conditional purchaser, and by implication precludes the consideration of cost. The bill, therefore, by fixing a limit at the actual cost, amends the law by introducing a radically different principle. If the leading principle of the bill is to be carried out consistently, the title and avowed scope of the measure should be enlarged by openly admitting that it is a bill to amend the land law. To pass the bill as it stands would be to create this anomaly, that whilst compensation for ring-barking would have to be assessed according to the cost of the work to the squatter, compensation for all other improvements that were not, or could not be, removed, would have to be assessed according to their value to a free-selector. And there is another point as to which there should be express legislation, now that the question has been raised. Free-selectors have been allowed credit for ring-barking as an improvement in satisfaction of the improvement condition of their tenure. But this has been a matter of administration only; and some day a Minister may arise who, having heard that ring-barking was not an improvement when carried out by the squatter, would be unjust enough to suppose that it was not an improvement when a free-selector paid for it. Why not guard against such injustice by legislation? Again, assuming that ring-barking is to be considered an improvement in the free-selector's case, how is the Minister to be guided in allowing value for it? Unless there be express legislation to the contrary, we may have some unjust Minister requiring the selector to prove how much he had paid, and refusing to allow 5s. or 10s. per acre when the cost had been 1s. 6d. only. Surely "justice to the free-selector" (using the term in its accepted sense) requires an express enactment to the effect that whilst compensation to the squatter is to be assessed on the basis of actual cost, the allowance to the free-selector under the improvement condition shall be assessed upon the basis of value. The bill as it stands either goes too far or does not go far enough—a characteristic, by the way, of all attempts to build up our dilapidated and rambling land law.

When the Irish Land Bill went into committee of the House of Commons with a longer list of threatened amendments than was ever before posted against any measure, few could have anticipated that it would be out of committee before the end of July with all its essential points unmodified, and that the third reading would be carried practically without any division. The small minority in the formal division that took place represented nothing but the wilfulness of fourteen members, who would not acquiesce in the silent policy adopted by the majority of their party. If they thought it necessary to make their protest and deliver their consciences by recording their votes in opposition, no one will be disposed to deny them their right, or blame them for exercising it. But, on the other hand, the action of the Conservatives generally, in declining to vote at all, will by most people be thought a wiser policy. No doubt it may be theoretically argued that members should have definite opinions on all subjects that come before them, and that they should give definite votes, and that to abstain from voting is to evade a public duty. But all rules have their exceptions, and the condition of Irish affairs is exceptional in the highest degree. The measure proposed by Mr. GLADSTONE is alien to all the traditions of English landowners, among whom the Conservative party has always had its stronghold. No one could expect them cordially to endorse the policy of the bill, and in fact it may be said that no one would believe them if they pretended to do so. Yet, as practical politicians, it is no part of their business to be simply obstructive. If they cannot govern themselves, they must acquiesce in the country being governed by others. The last election gave Mr. GLADSTONE an immense majority. If there was any reason to believe that a fresh appeal to the people on the Irish Land Bill would unseat Mr. GLADSTONE, and that the public at large would pronounce against the principles embodied in the Irish Land Bill, then the Conservative party would be entirely justified in trying to block the bill, and in forcing an appeal to the people. But it is quite clear that to the people it is not quite favourable to their views would be obtained, and therefore they are acting quite in accordance with the wise and prudent traditions of English public men in not obstructing the progress of business. They leave the responsibility of governing to a Government which is strong in public support; but they cannot profess to approve its policy, but they will not take the responsibility of hampering its action. They, therefore, simply stand aside, and allow the bill to pass. The direct votes in its support were 220—less than a third of the full number of the House of Commons. As the Government has, doubtless, done its utmost to beat up its supporters for this division, the large abstention of members shows how little the new policy is really liked.

The action of the House of Commons will not be without its moral effect on the House of Lords. If the bill is not liked in the Lower House, it is still less likely to be disliked in the Upper, where the landed interest is still more strongly represented, and where the members are direct owners of so large a portion of the Irish soil. But the action of the Conservative party in the House of Commons can only have been taken by consent with members of the more aristocratic assembly. The House of Lords is well represented in the more popular Chamber, and nothing would have been such a support to opposition as the Peers as a stout fight in the Commons. The

Conservative party in the elective Chamber is, in fact, the outwork of the more Conservative House, and if the defenders of the outside fortification surrender at discretion, it is a proof that the citadel is felt to be untenable.

The essential idea of the Land Bill is, as we have before pointed out, the construction of the Land Court—an official organization to come between the landlord and tenant, and supervise their mutual bargains. The idea of such interference is totally opposed to the customary English ideas of freedom of contract; but then it must be remembered that Irish tenantry of land is totally different from English tenantry. In Ireland the landlord has found little but the bare land, and the tenant has done all the improvement. It is a system which has naturally grown up under the plan of small holding; but it is obviously one which gives the tenant greater rights than where the landlord has himself done much by the investment of his capital, and where the rent represents the legitimate interest of the money he has had the enterprise to sink in improvements. The Irish tenant is very much more at the mercy of the landlord than the English tenant is. He has less power to help himself in the unequal contest, and less opportunity of finding other scope for his energies if he cannot come to terms with the landlord. The competition for land has been excessive. Competing tenants have run one another very hard, and many landlords have taken the utmost advantage of this competition. It is a peculiar state of things, and calls for a special remedy. The idea of a Land Court as the best available remedy under the circumstances is no original crotchet of Mr. GLADSTONE's. On the contrary, in moving the second reading of the bill, he was at especial pains to point out that it had been more or less recommended by every Commission which has inquired of late years into Irish affairs. In adopting the suggestion, he had simply accepted the conclusion to which a close inquiry had led politicians of different parties, and economists of different schools. Whether the scheme will prove a success or not, time only can show, but a statesman certainly stands justified in trying an experiment which has been so strongly recommended. Some remedy for the present state of things in Ireland certainly must be applied; and the House of Lords will not be justified in resisting the scheme of a responsible Government unless it is prepared to show that a more effective scheme is equally available. Certainly the *status quo* cannot be accepted as a better alternative, as it has been abundantly tried, and found to breed riot and revolution. Mr. GLADSTONE's policy may perhaps not be enough, but it has a fair promise of doing something, and at any rate its grand design is to secure justice as between landlord and tenant by the instrumentality of a Court of justice.

The statue of her Majesty the QUEEN, which was admired by so many thousands while the International Exhibition was open, is to be removed from the solitude in which it has been left since the Garden Palace was closed, and the foundation stone of its new pedestal in Macquarie-street was fittingly laid by Prince EDWARD of Wales in the presence of an immense concourse of people yesterday. The ceremony was an appropriate one for presenting the school children of the colony to the Prince who may one day reign over them, when both have grown to manhood, and when Australasia may contain more inhabitants than the United Kingdom did when Victoria ascended the throne forty-four years ago. The contentment and prosperity of Australasia under the form of government they enjoy must be obvious to every visitor to those shores. There is not a political right or privilege possessed by her people at home which England has not freely extended to her subjects here, who in some respects are even in advance of the mother country. There is no religious ascendancy in State institutions, and class privileges are unknown. There is no anomaly of a county franchise to limit the law of manhood suffrage by the mere accident of locality. The people of the present generation are not burdened with a heavy debt, the heirloom of destructive wars carried on for many generations past, necessary for the national independence, but representing no other element of national wealth and greatness. There is even an immense public estate which England left absolutely in the hands of her few colonists, while her own people have but a small acreage remaining as their common possession in all the three kingdoms. Australasia has good reason to be content with the material indulgence they have received; for never was an offshoot of a country more generously dealt with in the whole history of colonization. A prosperous people are usually loyal, often conservative, and seldom revolutionary. The throne is the symbol of law and order, and as such Australasia honours it much as they esteem the personal character of the Sovereign whose virtuous Court is the pride of her subjects. A statue to Victoria, in the heart of Sydney will not be misplaced. It is not needed to keep alive, but will express, the public sense of her beneficent reign. It may also stimulate the popular taste for works of art, and help to mitigate the want of appropriate public monuments which visitors so often notice in the appearance of our growing capital.

At last the Transvaal difficulty seems to be at an end. The Convention between the Boer Triumvirate and the representatives of Great Britain was signed on Friday last; a British Resident is to be stationed at the Transvaal, his duties being similar to those of the Consul-General; the right of the passage of English troops through any part of the Transvaal is conceded; and the control of the foreign relations of the latter is to be vested in the English representative. But the country to go back to its former owners. From the present, therefore, the Transvaal cease to be a portion of the British dominions. The two propositions that have been before the Commission which has been sitting for some months that were to restore self-government it is as follows:

1. To the people on the Irish Land Bill would unseat Mr. GLADSTONE, and that the public at large would pronounce against the principles embodied in the Irish Land Bill, then the Conservative party would be entirely justified in trying to block the bill, and in forcing an appeal to the people. But it is quite clear that to the people it is not quite favourable to their views would be obtained, and therefore they are acting quite in accordance with the wise and prudent traditions of English public men in not obstructing the progress of business. They leave the responsibility of governing to a Government which is strong in public support; but they cannot profess to approve its policy, but they will not take the responsibility of hampering its action. They, therefore, simply stand aside, and allow the bill to pass. The direct votes in its support were 220—less than a third of the full number of the House of Commons. As the Government has, doubtless, done its utmost to beat up its supporters for this division, the large abstention of members shows how little the new policy is really liked.

The action of the House of Commons will not be without its moral effect on the House of Lords. If the bill is not liked in the Lower House, it is still less likely to be disliked in the Upper, where the landed interest is still more strongly represented, and where the members are direct owners of so large a portion of the Irish soil. But the action of the Conservative party in the House of Commons can only have been taken by consent with members of the more aristocratic assembly. The House of Lords is well represented in the more popular Chamber, and nothing would have been such a support to opposition as the Peers as a stout fight in the Commons. The

habit of pushing that idea to great lengths. The relations between the Boers and the Zulus have seldom been happy, and for that reason the Transvaal has been a source of annoyance to the authorities of Natal and the Cape. The appointment of a British Resident with ample powers will afford a guarantee for a more amicable state of things in the future; but the Resident will have his work to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the statue of her Majesty the Queen, near St. James's Church, was performed yesterday shortly after noon by Prince EDWARD of Wales. Prior to the ceremony a procession traversed the principal streets of the city. There were between 15,000 and 20,000 school children in attendance, and it is estimated that the demonstration was witnessed by about 50,000 or 60,000 people.

In the Legislative Assembly yesterday, after the usual formal business had been transacted, Mr. FLEMING's motion for the setting apart of a certain area of land, within easy access of Sydney, for sale to persons engaged in various trades, was negatived by the casting vote of Mr. Speaker, being opposed by the Government. Mr. SHATTAY's motion in reference to the Municipal Corporation of Sydney was temporarily withdrawn, owing to several actions sub judice in which the Corporation are interested. Mr. Jaques obtained leave to introduce a bill for the better protection of the Chinese from insult, ill-treatment, and assault. The Chinese Restriction Bill was then passed through its remaining stages, and transmitted to the Legislative Council for its concurrence, although a long discussion took place upon the motion for the third reading.

The R.M.S. Kaiser-llust, with the English mail, sailed on July 1, arrived at Albany, King George's Sound, yesterday. The Sydney portion of her mail may be expected here next Tuesday morning.

Messrs. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO. have received a telegram advising the departure of R.M.S. City of New York from San Francisco, for Sydney, on Saturday.

Mr. J. STUART, a member of the Zoological Society, who has just returned to Sydney from Bowenside, Tasmania, has given to the Rev. Mr. BROWN, of the Zoological Society of Tasmania, the following:—"That the resolution of Council of 18th May, 1880, accepting the offer of Sir John Robertson to lease to the Corporation, at an annual rent of £160, with optional right of purchase for £2000, certain sites at Camp Cove and Watson's Bay, with a view to the establishment of public baths, be and the same is hereby rescinded." That the thanks of this Council on behalf of the citizens be forwarded to the Hon. John Frazer for his further munificent gift of £1000, to be devoted to the erection of two public drinking fountains in the city. "That the City Solitaires be instructed to take legal proceedings against the contractor or persons responsible for the plastering of the rooms within the Town Hall."

Is the Banco Court, yesterday, Olive v. Borough of Waterloo, for damages caused by the alteration of the level of a street in the borough, was begun and adjourned till to-day. The libel action of Goods v. Onslow is still going on in the Jury Court. Mr. Darley, Q.C., has finished his address, and Mr. Salomons, Q.C., will address the jury in reply to-day. In equity, interlocutory injunctions were granted until the hearing in the cases of Patrick v. Burfield and Walker v. O'Brien.

Our Melbourne telegrams inform us of the death of Mr. Marcus Clarke, lately Assistant Librarian of the Melbourne Public Library, and one of the best-known colonial authors. The deceased gentleman, who was a native of Kensington, England, arrived in Victoria in 1863, and was at one time on the staff of the *Argus*. Some years ago he became well known in literature by his clever sketches, "The Peripatetic Philosopher," "Long Odds," a novel; "His Natural Life," a romance of considerable interest, dealing with the history of the convict settlements in Australia, Tasmania, and Norfolk Island; "Old Stories re-told," and several pantomimes and dramas. In 1876 he received his appointment in connection with the Melbourne Public Library, and retained it up till a few months ago. He was married in 1868 to Miss Marion Dunn, second daughter of Mr. John Dunn, comedian.

Dr. AYLEYNE, the Government medical adviser, has informed that the child named Ward, 4 years of age, residing in Barker's-lane, off Bathurst-street, is suffering from small-pox. The child, as well as the patient Park, who is residing at Alexandria, will probably be removed to the quarantining station early this morning. The woman Gull, of Clarence-street, was sent to the quarantine ground yesterday morning.

A meeting of residents of Waterloo favourable to the recognition of the action which the child Lily Goldfinch took (and whereby the police were enabled to discover the infected Chinaman, Wong Ping, soon after his arrival in the town), was held at St. Silas's schoolroom, Waterloo, last evening, under the presidency of the Mayor, Mr. P. Hogan. Some of those present expressed the conviction that, had it not been for the ready manner in which the girl had communicated with the police small-pox would have quickly spread amongst the community. It was resolved that it is desirable to recognise the action of the child, and that, with a view to rewarding her, subscription-lists should be sent to all the principal business establishments in the borough. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee, with power to add to their number, to make arrangements for presenting Miss Goldfinch with a testimonial, viz., the Mayor of the Borough, Aldermen James, Gibson, and Harris, and Messrs. T. Glover, J. Harris, J. Cartney, G. Willson, T. Tolls, J. Hinchcliffe, William Wallace, James Lyons, Robert Johnson, David Glover, William Powell, J. Watson, A. Stidens, James Dallar, and Harry Dallar. Messrs. Gibson and Hinchcliffe having been appointed treasurer and secretary respectively, votes of thanks were passed to the Rev. J. N. Manning for granting the use of the room, and the Mayor for presiding.

Two usual monthly meetings of the Australasian Institution of Marine Engineers was held on Monday evening, at McMillan's hotel, Sussex-street, Mr. WILLIAM IRVING in the chair. Communications from various adjacent colonies were read, each expressing the continued extension and increasing strength of the order in their respective districts. The secretary stated that correspondence had been opened up with several kindred associations in the old country, particularly in London, Glasgow, Sunderland, Dundee, and Dumbarton, with a view to the friendly interchange of thought on practical and general subjects connected with the calling of marine engineers. The rapid increase of steam navigation brought engineers from all parts of the world into frequent intercourse with each other, and although their homes might be far distant, the mutual professional interests involved were such as to demand the co-operation of all, however far apart they might be situated. It was unanimously resolved by the meeting immediately to raise a fund of £1000 for the purpose of securing suitable rooms, with a reference library, periodicals, models and drawings, so that members and visitors from other countries could meet for social enjoyment and the discussion of technical matters. Much interest was shown, as is usual at these meetings, in the action of the Government regarding the Shipping and Navigation Laws, and the measures for their improvement that it was hoped would be introduced by the present session of Parliament. There was a number of visitors present, and the large meeting was brought to a close by a vote of thanks to them for their attendance, and the customary acknowledgment to the chairman.

The monthly meeting of the State Children's Relief Board was held in the Executive Council Chamber.

Colonial Secretary's Office, on Monday afternoon, Dr. BROWNE, M.L.A. (president) in the chair. The other members present were: Mrs. GARRAN, Lady ALLEN, and Miss STUART. After the transaction of formal business Mr. MAXTED, the boarding officer, presented his report for July. From this it appeared that the boarding-out system was working in a most satisfactory manner. The children placed out in the Goulburn district, and city and suburbs of Sydney, had been officially inspected during the month, and were all found to be in vigorous health, and regularly attending church, school, and Sunday-school. In all cases the relationship existing between the children and their foster parents appeared to be most affectionate. The report further announced that nearly seventy children were now boarded out, that upwards of forty applications for children were ready to be dealt with, and that others were being received daily. The Board resolved to defer dealing with applications until after the adoption of the regulations necessary under the State Children's Relief Act. The draft regulations were then submitted by Dr. BROWNE, and after careful consideration, adopted by the Board. They have now to be forwarded to the Government for approval.

The Presbytery of Sydney sat for a short time yesterday morning. Present: The Rev. Mr. MOORE WHITE, Moderator, in the chair; the Rev. HENRY MACREADY, Moderator of the Assembly, and the Rev. JAMES PAYTON, Andrew Gardner, M.A., H. S. PATTERSON, Robert COLLEY, George McIANES, B.D., and Colin STEWART, with Messrs. G. MURRAY and David BROWN, elders. The only business of any importance that was done was that relating to the formation of a Presbyterian Sabbath-school Association. The Rev. Dr. WHITE, as convenor of the committee appointed to consider the advisability of establishing such an association, brought up a report. The committee had communicated with Mr. GOODLET, who had promised to make arrangements for the annual tea to be given to the teachers and scholars of the Sunday-schools. It was considered that such a gathering would present a favourable opportunity for the establishment of the proposed Presbyterian Sabbath-school Association. The report was adopted, and a vote of thanks was passed to the committee, who were re-appointed and requested to take all necessary steps for establishing the society.

Two surveys are now busily engaged (says the *Glen Innes Guardian*) in surveying the line pointed out by Mr. QUINN for the Grafton-Glen Innes railway; and a third surveyor, who is absent away on a leave of absence, will also shortly take part in the work. As far as the survey has gone, no serious difficulties have been encountered, nor is it expected that any of the country will be sufficiently elevated to bring the cost of the line up to limit stipulated by Sir HENRY PARKER—namely, £15,000 a mile. The progress made by the surveyors is necessarily slow, but it will be some months before the survey will be completed. It is said that the surveyors have finished the survey between Grafton and Tenterfield, and reported the practicality of that line.

The *South Australian Register* states that Mr. J. G. HARNEY, of East Terrace, has exhibited the model of a machine which he calls "The Micahel," and for which he intends applying for a patent. It is, in fact, a bicycle to be used on the water. It consists of two series tubes 20 feet in length, a foot in diameter at the middle, and tapering to the ends, where they are braced together. In the centre and between these tubes is a bicycle, the wheel of which is encased in zinc, to prevent the rider being splashed. The rubber is supported by a stay at one extremity of the "floatie," which Mr. HARNEY says could attain the speed of an ordinary four-oared gig.

This evening, the Horticultural Society of New South Wales will hold one of its monthly meetings at the School of Arts, when a paper will be read by Mr. SNEYDON on "The Grape Vine and its Culture and Training upon Walls."

Tax following is the report of the Sydney Infirmary for the week ending July 2nd. Total Admissions, 35; Discharged, 30 males, 10 females; died, 6 males, 3 females; discharged, 35 males, 55 females.

The Band of the New South Wales Artillery will perform in the Botanic Gardens this afternoon, from 3 to 6, under the direction of Bandmaster E. H. PENNELL, March, "Glorious Britannia"; "Belle Taylor"; "Flair O'Dowd"; "Pride of Penzance"; "polka," "Premier Pas;" "galop," "Ouida."

Two surveys are now busily engaged (says the *Glen Innes Guardian*) in surveying the line pointed out by Mr. QUINN for the Grafton-Glen Innes railway; and a third surveyor, who is absent away on a leave of absence, will also shortly take part in the work. As far as the survey has gone, no serious difficulties have been encountered, nor is it expected that any of the country will be sufficiently elevated to bring the cost of the line up to limit stipulated by Sir HENRY PARKER—namely, £15,000 a mile. The progress made by the surveyors is necessarily slow, but it will be some months before the survey will be completed. It is said that the surveyors have finished the survey between Grafton and Tenterfield, and reported the practicality of that line.

Two surveys are now busily engaged (says the *Glen Innes Guardian*) in surveying the line pointed out by Mr. QUINN for the Grafton-Glen Innes railway; and a third surveyor, who is absent away on a leave of absence, will also shortly take part in the work. As far as the survey has gone, no serious difficulties have been encountered, nor is it expected that any of the country will be sufficiently elevated to bring the cost of the line up to limit stipulated by Sir HENRY PARKER—namely, £15,000 a mile. The progress made by the surveyors is necessarily slow, but it will be some months before the survey will be completed. It is said that the surveyors have finished the survey between Grafton and Tenterfield, and reported the practicality of that line.

Two surveys are now busily engaged (says the *Glen Innes Guardian*) in surveying the line pointed out by Mr. QUINN for the Grafton-Glen Innes railway; and a third surveyor, who is absent away on a leave of absence, will also shortly take part in the work. As far as the survey has gone, no serious difficulties have been encountered, nor is it expected that any of the country will be sufficiently elevated to bring the cost of the line up to limit stipulated by Sir HENRY PARKER—namely, £15,000 a mile. The progress made by the surveyors is necessarily slow, but it will be some months before the survey will be completed. It is said that the surveyors have finished the survey between Grafton and Tenterfield, and reported the practicality of that line.

Two surveys are now busily engaged (says the *Glen Innes Guardian*) in surveying the line pointed out by Mr. QUINN for the Grafton-Glen Innes railway; and a third surveyor, who is absent away on a leave of absence, will also shortly take part in the work. As far as the survey has gone, no serious difficulties have been encountered, nor is it expected that any of the country will be sufficiently elevated to bring the cost of the line up to limit stipulated by Sir HENRY PARKER—namely, £15,000 a mile. The progress made by the surveyors is necessarily slow, but it will be some months before the survey will be completed. It is said that the surveyors have finished the survey between Grafton and Tenterfield, and reported the practicality of that line.

Two surveys are now busily engaged (says the *Glen Innes Guardian*) in surveying the line pointed out by Mr. QUINN for the Grafton-Glen Innes railway; and a third surveyor, who is absent away on a leave of absence, will also shortly take part in the work. As far as the survey has gone, no serious difficulties have been encountered, nor is it expected that any of the country will be sufficiently elevated to bring the cost of the line up to limit stipulated by Sir HENRY PARKER—namely, £15,000 a mile. The progress made by the surveyors is necessarily slow, but it will be some months before the survey will be completed. It is said that the surveyors have finished

THE RAILWAY TRAFFIC OF 1880.

tricts. The Government will bring in a bill to enable them to lease land on the Herbert River, in the Northern Territory.

The proposed extension of the Tatiara railway to Borderland will be 14 miles long, costing nearly £18,000, or £500 per mile.

In the Patent Bill, the Government have scheduled a new scale of fees reducing the cost of security for the patent to about one-half.

A petition has been presented to the Assembly, signed by 800 persons, protesting against the high fees charged by the Corporation for boat licences on the Torrens' Lake, and against permitting steamers to ply on it.

The *Mennuir* (s.), sailed from Port Darwin for Hongkong with 118 Chinese, and 1045 oz. of gold.

A meeting of the Yachting Club this afternoon accepted the resignation of Sir John Morphett as chairman, and appointed the Hon. R. C. Baker to succeed him.

The meeting of the South Australian Insurance Company was held to-day, when a dividend of 10c. on the old issue and 6d. on the new was declared; £2500 was carried to the reserve fund.

NEW ZEALAND.

[By Cable.] WELINGTON, TUESDAY.

A large public meeting has been held, at which resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with the Irish Land League, and condemning the Coercion Act. It was resolved to subscribe towards the League and also to establish a New Zealand branch, with the object of securing just land legislation in the colony. The speakers at the meeting included Sir George Grey, Mr. Sheahan, Mr. Balance, Tawhiao, Mr. Luden, and Mr. Tole, members of Parliament; and Bishop Rewiwood. Mr. Luden in the course of his speech regretted that all the Irish landlords were not shot.

COUNTRY NEWS.

[By Telegraph.] (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

COBAR, MONDAY.

The weather is very dry, and there is no sign of rain yet. Several station properties have changed hands in the neighbourhood lately.

TEMORA, TUESDAY.

The weather is fine and clear. It is reported that one large dam poisoned the lambing around very badly.

ALBURY, TUESDAY.

Mr. Norman, manager of the Bank of Australasia, whilst driving with his son between Bungonia and Italian gate, was thrown out of his buggy and much bruised. His son was still more severely injured, sustaining concussion of the brain. A valuable discovery has been made near Albury of a quarry yielding diorite, pronounced by experts to be fully equal in quality to Castlemaine flagging.

VACCINATION AND SMALL-POX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The opposite movements which are being made at the present time by the medical faculty of New South Wales and the vaccination authorities in Victoria—and, for that matter, in England—are but one illustration of the utter confusion which exists in the medical mind upon the question of vaccination.

One section of the profession, disinterested, as well it may be, with the results of vaccination, loudly cries for animal lymph. The vaccination authorities are equally loud in their denunciation of any such claim.

The recent statement they have made is that they do not claim to explain the facts that vaccination has failed in its promise to protect from small-pox, and that it has disseminated other diseases, to which small-pox is a baptiste, but, with sublime ignorance, deny the facts themselves. The memorandum of the Victorian Board of Health goes so far as to say that it would be impossible for them to try to cover the epithet poison through the medium of living lymph, although in the evidence taken by a select Parliamentary committee in Melbourne during the last year, not only no medical witness testifies against the contrary, but those who have done so have done so under oath.

The "Principle of Medicine," in support of one of its statements, but it does not tell us that the same work, in evidence of the communicability of syphilis by vaccination, cites a well-known and officially authenticated instance which occurred in Australia, and by which a healthy child, forty-five children were infected with syphilis, seven of whom soon after died of the disease, while several imparted it to their playmates, their nurses, and their mothers, and some of their husbands.

Up to that time syphilis had been unknown in Victoria.

It is a standard fact that the "Principle of Medicine," by Dr. T. A. T. T. That inure disease, says the latter author, can be communicated by vaccination "must no longer be ignored." "Nothing is more common," he adds, "than to hear a mother assert in the hospital outpatients' room, 'My child has never been well since it was vaccinated.'

It is not to be wondered that the heads of the vaccination department should refuse to admit that there is any flaw in their system, for if the system be condemned, as it certainly is by a great mass of the profession, the vaunted result of vaccination would go for nothing.

The Victorian Board, however, in opposition to the adoption of calomely, is not one of mere official conservatism. From the evidence in committee already alluded to it transpired that the experiment of vaccination from the calf has been tried in the sister colony, and that the results were so unsatisfactory that the experimenters were glad to return to the old small-pox process.

The British public, who have no opinion at stake, and no vested interest in vaccination, begin to suspect that the results of vaccination is a mistake. The horrors which have been brought upon the world by the introduction of the small-pox vaccine have developed this doubt and stimulated inquiry which must soon settle the question one way or other.

"I never doubted vaccination," says Mr. Hopwood, M.P., "until I heard of medical practice in England, and I found that small-pox does not mean medical faculty, but in its adhesion to vaccination without scientific investigation, and, indeed, before such investigation was possible—before the experiment had been tried on any extensive scale, and before any epidemic of small-pox had occurred to test the efficacy of the process."

The Court enunciated vaccination and made it fashionable, and the faculty took it up as a matter of faith, not of science. Being exceedingly full of faith, the doctors, with Jenner at their head, proceeded to prophesy. "And it shall come to pass, that all who are not vaccinated will be stricken with the small-pox disease." When the medical faculty, in its adhesion to vaccination, without scientific investigation, and, indeed, before such investigation was possible—before the experiment had been tried on any extensive scale, and before any epidemic of small-pox had occurred to test the efficacy of the process."

Finally, the following table is submitted to show the sources of the revenue from merchandise as a preliminary to an estimate of the traffic which pays or leaves a loss to the public exchequer respectively:—

A position to supply any test of its accuracy, or extension of its range:—

A stock argument of deputations to Ministers in support of demands for all sorts of local works and local privileges is the magnitude of the interests they represent, as shown by the annual traffic by coach, steamer, or railway. Sometimes they are modest enough to understand their case; but that is a rare virtue. The following figures have been collected from the last railway report, and will serve as a sort of statistical "who's who" on this matter, until the appearance of the Commissioner's next report. In his summary on page 120 of the index, Mr. Goodison gives the earnings from passengers at £5000 more, and from goods at £7044 less than on page 66, and when allowance is made for season tickets, the number of passenger miles also is less by 20,141 on page 66 than the total given on page 120. The difference cannot be due to the inclusion of tramway passengers in one case, and their exclusion in the other, because the tramway traffic is kept separate, and on page 54 of the index the working expenses are given at £12,414, the net earnings at £5,056, the latter being more than twice as large as the discrepancy in the valuations. There is doubtless some way of reconciling the difference, but we fail to perceive it in the report, and the addendum with such materials only as are made public. For each of the four lines tabulated below the order of precedence is determined by the total earnings, the number of journeys of season-ticket holders is added at the end, but data do not exist for a proper distribution among the several stations:—

THE RAILWAY TRAFFIC OF 1880.

Articles. Freight per ton per mile. Net earnings per ton per mile.

Stations. and North. and South. and West. and North.

Freight. d. d. d. d.

Passenger. 1.2. 1.2. 1.2. 1.2.

Coal. 1.02. 1.00. 0.99. 0.98.

Iron. 1.25. 1.24. 1.23. 1.22.

Lead. 1.02. 1.04. 1.06. 1.07.

Stone. 1.01. 1.03. 1.05. 1.06.

Hay and Straw. 1.03. 2.13. 0.62. 1.25.

Live Stock. 1.04. 2.03. 0.70. 2.10.

All other Goods. 2.03. 3.00. 0.49. 2.05.

Cost of owner's trucks. 1.07. 1.08. 1.09. 1.08.

Total. 2.21. 2.70. 2.70. 2.14.

Working expenses per ton per mile. £252d. for all lines.

THE RAILWAY TRAFFIC OF 1880.

Articles. Freight per ton per mile. Net earnings per ton per mile.

Stations. and North. and South. and West. and North.

Freight. d. d. d. d.

Passenger. 1.2. 1.2. 1.2. 1.2.

Coal. 1.02. 1.00. 0.99. 0.98.

Iron. 1.25. 1.24. 1.23. 1.22.

Lead. 1.02. 1.04. 1.06. 1.07.

Stone. 1.01. 1.03. 1.05. 1.06.

Hay and Straw. 1.03. 2.13. 0.62. 1.25.

Live Stock. 1.04. 2.03. 0.70. 2.10.

All other Goods. 2.03. 3.00. 0.49. 2.05.

Cost of owner's trucks. 1.07. 1.08. 1.09. 1.08.

Total. 2.21. 2.70. 2.70. 2.14.

Working expenses per ton per mile. £252d. for all lines.

THE RAILWAY TRAFFIC OF 1880.

Articles. Freight per ton per mile. Net earnings per ton per mile.

Stations. and North. and South. and West. and North.

Freight. d. d. d. d.

Passenger. 1.2. 1.2. 1.2. 1.2.

Coal. 1.02. 1.00. 0.99. 0.98.

Iron. 1.25. 1.24. 1.23. 1.22.

Lead. 1.02. 1.04. 1.06. 1.07.

Stone. 1.01. 1.03. 1.05. 1.06.

Hay and Straw. 1.03. 2.13. 0.62. 1.25.

Live Stock. 1.04. 2.03. 0.70. 2.10.

All other Goods. 2.03. 3.00. 0.49. 2.05.

Cost of owner's trucks. 1.07. 1.08. 1.09. 1.08.

Total. 2.21. 2.70. 2.70. 2.14.

Working expenses per ton per mile. £252d. for all lines.

THE RAILWAY TRAFFIC OF 1880.

Articles. Freight per ton per mile. Net earnings per ton per mile.

Stations. and North. and South. and West. and North.

Freight. d. d. d. d.

Passenger. 1.2. 1.2. 1.2. 1.2.

Coal. 1.02. 1.00. 0.99. 0.98.

Iron. 1.25. 1.24. 1.23. 1.22.

Lead. 1.02. 1.04. 1.06. 1.07.

Stone. 1.01. 1.03. 1.05. 1.06.

Hay and Straw. 1.03. 2.13. 0.62. 1.25.

Live Stock. 1.04. 2.03. 0.70. 2.10.

All other Goods. 2.03. 3.00. 0.49. 2.05.

Cost of owner's trucks. 1.07. 1.08. 1.09. 1.08.

Total. 2.21. 2.70. 2.70. 2.14.

Working expenses per ton per mile. £252d. for all lines.

THE RAILWAY TRAFFIC OF 1880.

Articles. Freight per ton per mile. Net earnings per ton per mile.

Stations. and North. and South. and West. and North.

Freight. d. d. d. d.

Passenger. 1.2. 1.2. 1.2. 1.2.

Coal. 1.02. 1.00. 0.99. 0.98.

Iron. 1.25. 1.24. 1.23. 1.22.

Lead. 1.02. 1.04. 1.06. 1.07.

Stone. 1.01. 1.03. 1.05. 1.06.

Hay and Straw. 1.03. 2.13. 0.62. 1.25.

Live Stock. 1.04. 2.03. 0.70. 2.10.

All other Goods. 2.03. 3.00. 0.49. 2.05.

Cost of owner's trucks. 1.07. 1.08. 1.09. 1.08.

Total. 2.21. 2.70. 2.70. 2.14.

Working expenses per ton per mile. £252d. for all lines.

THE RAILWAY TRAFFIC OF 1880.

Articles. Freight per ton per mile. Net earnings per ton per mile.

Stations. and North. and South. and West. and North.

Freight. d. d. d. d.

Passenger. 1.2. 1.2. 1.2. 1.2.

Coal. 1.02. 1.00. 0.99. 0.98.

Iron. 1.25. 1.24. 1.23. 1.22.

Lead. 1.02. 1.04. 1.06. 1.07.

Stone. 1.01. 1.03. 1.05. 1.06.

Hay and Straw. 1.03. 2.13. 0.62. 1.25.

Live Stock. 1.04. 2.03. 0.70. 2.10.

Auction Sales.

THIS DAY, 3rd August.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd AUGUST.

ORDER OF SALE OF SUNDAY PROPERTIES
to be sold by Public Auction, at the Property Sale Rooms, 133, Pitt-street, at 11.30 o'clock.

THIS DAY, 3rd AUGUST.

HARDIE and GORMAN, Auctioneers.

CITY PROPERTY, BRICK HOUSE, No. 8, GAS-LANE, Gas-Lane, of KENT-STREET, next to the Gas Company's Office, and within a few yards of the Gas Company's Office, containing 4 rooms, and a

SURREY HILLS, SIX SITES, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, each 20 feet Waterfront and bounded frontage to WATERLOO-STREET, and Nos. 4, 5, and 6, each 20 feet frontage to KENT-STREET, and being a few yards from the Gas Company's Office, and within a few yards of the Gas Company's Office, containing 4 rooms, and a

WOOLLOOMOOLLO, THE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH, COTTAGE, and STONEY CREEK ROAD, CROWN-STREET, next to the CROWN-STREET, nearly OP-POSITIVE THE STEAM LAUNDRY.

REDMYRE, A choice block of Land, containing an area of nearly 3 acres, fronting 100 feet, and being 100 feet deep, frontage to KENT-STREET, and KINGSTON ROAD.

ASHFIELD, LIVERPOOL ROAD, "EUROPA," A FAMILY RESIDENCE, fronting 100 feet, and being 100 feet deep, frontage to KENT-STREET, about midway between ASHFIELD and SUMMER HILL RAILWAY STATIONS.

WEST BOTANY, AL- WHENTON PARK, 178 ACRES OF LAND fronted and improved, fronting STONEY CREEK ROAD, and being 100 feet deep, frontage to ILLAWARRA ROAD, being portions of the ALPHINGTON PARK ESTATE.

WEST BOTANY, AL- WHENTON PARK, 27 ACRES OF LAND, to be sold in one or more blocks, as per plan at the rooms.

2 BLOCKS OF LAND, containing 48 acres and 40 acres 1 rod 2 perches, respectively, fronting a GOVERNMENT ROAD, and the STONEY CREEK ROAD.

LANE COVE, BLOCKS OF LAND, containing an area of 3 acres 2 rods 11 perches, being Lot 7 SECTION 2 THORNE'S SUBDIVISION.

GLIDE—MOUNTAIN, 9 NINE BRICK COTTAGES, each containing 2 rooms, veranda, kitchen, &c.; fronting FORSYTH-STREET.

G. LEIB—MOUNTAIN, 3 BRICK DWELLING HOUSES, situated in MOUNTAIN-STREET, close to ST. JOHN'S ROAD.

HARDIE and GORMAN, Pitt-street.

NINE BRICK COTTAGES, each containing 2 rooms, veranda, kitchen, &c.; fronting FORSYTH-STREET.

TERMS—ONE-THIRD CASH DEPOSIT and the balance in 2 YEARS, at 6 PER CENT. interest.

GLIDE, 100 FEET.

TWO COMFORTABLE DWELLING-HOUSES, situated in MOUNT VERNON-STREET, close to ST. JOHN'S ROAD, built of brick on stone foundations, one containing 5 rooms, and the other 4 rooms, and the other 3 rooms, and a veranda balcony at back, washhouse with copper, slate, &c. WATES and GAS LAID ON.

Title, Leasehold; 26 years to run. Ground rent, £5 6d per annum.

HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 133, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 3rd AUGUST.

The above-described property, at the GLEBE, GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE.

FOR POSITIVE AND ABSOLUTE SALE.

SUMMER HILL, ASHFIELD, EUBORNA.

A SUBSTANTIALLY-BUILT FAMILY RESIDENCE, situated fronting the LIVERPOOL ROAD, showing extensive RAILWAY STATION, and within 3 minutes' walk of either, surrounded by a nicely-planting garden, &c.

THE RESIDENCE is built of brick on stone foundations, and contains drawing and dining room, hall, breakfast room, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, laundry, veranda, kitchen, pantry, &c.

The property is situated in a quiet residential road, containing a good letting position. The TEAMWAY to the GLEBE, which is about to be commenced, will add to the value of the property as a long investment.

The CORNER is still available for BUILDING PURPOSES, and is well suited for a SHOT or HOTEL.

Inspection is invited.

THE BROWN-STREET PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH and COTTAGE, situated in a quiet residential road, close to the CROWN-STREET, and about midway between those arteries of early traffic.

OXFORD-STREET and WILLIAM-STREET.

THE CHURCH BUILDING is SUBSTANTIAL and CAPACIOUS, about 22 x 50, and is admirably adapted, both for its central position and its construction, for use as a CHURCH, or PUBLIC HALL, and LECTURE ROOM, or as a FACTORY.

The COTTAGE is well built of brick, and contains 4 rooms, and 1 kitchen.

HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 133, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 3rd AUGUST.

The above-described CHURCH and COTTAGE, situated in the centre of a very populous locality, and quite close to the CITY.

The property may be obtained at the cottage.

RENTAL.

A GOOD BLOCK OF LAND, containing an area of nearly 3 acres, fronting 100 feet, and being 100 feet deep, frontage to KENT-STREET, and Nos. 1, 17, 18, 19, and 20, & 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30, & 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928,

Stock, Shares, and Money.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.
ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT, FINANCE, and LAND
COMPANY (Limited).

CAPITAL — £400,000.

DIRECTORS:

F. A. Wright, Esq., Chairman.
William Clarke, Esq., M.L.A. — Benjamin James, Jun., Esq.
John Woods, Esq. — Thomas Cowbush, Esq.

HIGHEST RATE OF INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS, either at CALL or for 12 months, or for longer periods, up to 10 years, on city, suburban, or pastoral properties, and on other properties, and on LAND, and on other properties.

As an ADDITIONAL SECURITY to the DEPOSITORS, shareholders are held for TWICE the amount of CAPITAL called up.

HEAD OFFICE—1 Pitt-street.

KELSO KING, Manager.

LEIACERS—Advances to persons entitled thereto in England or elsewhere. Manager, Union Loan Discount, and Mortgage Company, 790, George-street, Haymarket, three doors south of A. Hordern and Sons.

LONDON LOAN AND DISCOUNT BANK.

105, ELIZABETH STREET SOUTH (next St. James's School).

FIRST EXCHANGE SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Directors place before those desirous of obtaining advances upon certain UNEXCEPTIONAL Advantages. Their list of transactions, and the names of persons entitled to receive advances, and other offices held out.

ADVANCES MADE UPON:

BILL OF BALANCE—Advances, from £1 to £10,000, SUBJECTS, Mortgages, Lease, Deeds, Stock, Merchandise, Bonded Certificates, Annuities, Personal Effects, &c.

B.—PROPERTY NOTES, Acceptances, &c., DISCOUNTED DAILY.

B.—WEEKLY, MONTHLY, QUARTERLY IN-DEPOSITS, or as will stand to the account of the depositor, and all other arrangements, and interviews regarded strictly confidential.

FORMS GRATIS.—Address THE SECRETARY.

London Loan and Discount Bank, 105, Elizabeth Street, South, office hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., except Saturday evenings, 6 to 8.

MONEY.—MONEY.

REAL AND PERSONAL ADVANCE COMPANY.

Office Hours, 9 a.m. to 5; and in the evening on Monday and Saturday, from 7 to 9.

The Company advances upon ANY REASONABLE SECURITY, and, and repayment can be made at 6d in the £1, if desired.

Persons borrowing £10 receive £9

" " 9 " 9 " 26 10

" " 49 " 95

" " 50 " 95

And larger amounts at the same rate; or other arrangements of repayment can be made in ANY WAY to suit the borrower.

MONEY.—MONEY.

COLONIAL MONEY LOAN AND DISCOUNT BANKING COMPANY'S OFFICES.

250, Market and Castlereagh streets.

The operations of this Company embrace the following branch:

1. Promissory notes, acceptances, bills of exchange, discounted daily.

2. Mortgages on city, suburban, and country properties.

3. Money advanced on deposit of deeds, or without transfer, and on other securities, and on other properties.

4. Bonds, certificates, merchandise, also, on good personal security, payable weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.

5. Remittances, interest, annuities, and other interests retained.

6. All communications, private, confidential, or otherwise, addressed to the undersigned, and to be kept in strict confidence.

BARNETT, C. G., Manager.

MONEY TO LEND.—The Trustees of the Savings Bank are prepared to lend Money at 5 per cent., on mortgage of approved freshold property.

H. CUFF, Managing Trustee.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at current rates by the Anglo-Permanent Bank, Building, and Investment Company (Limited), Corn Exchange, Haymarket.

GEO. BAKER WALTER, Manager.

MONEY.—£16,000 for INVESTMENT on approved Mortgage security, at six per cent., or more if same.

HENRY HERON, Solicitor.

53, Hunter-street, Sydney.

MONEY to lend on mortgage, large or small sums, easy rates.

J. Thompson, solicitor, Victoria Chambers.

INCOMES AS SURED.

THE CIVIL SERVICE BANKING AND COMMERCIAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY (Limited).

This Society provides a certain fixed allowance for its members who are thrown out of employment.

Assistance in old age and when incapacitated from following any employment through disease or accident, and in special cases of want or distress.

This Society also uses its influence to procure them suitable engagements.

For further particulars apply to

G. T. MORRIS, Secretary,

Wentworth Court, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

Applications for specimens invited.

MONEY.—LOANS GRANTED, without delay, at fixed rates, with or without possession; Deeds, Bonded Certificates, Shares, or other Securities; repayable to suit convenience. Central Loan Office, 88, Castlereagh-st., nr. King-st.

TRUST FUNDS for Investment upon mortgage.

WILLIAM COOK, Esq., Pitt-street.

PERMANENT MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

153, George-street, now Wynnard-street.

RANOLPH NOTT, Secretary.

BUILDING SOCIETY, ADVANTAGES COMBINED WITH LIFE INSURANCE.

The Directors of the INDUSTRIAL and PROVIDENT PERMANENT BUILDING and INVESTMENT SOCIETY have now made arrangements by which, on a small additional sum, a sum will be paid to the members of the Society, and to be received in case of the death of the Borrower during the currency of their loans.

Ranold Nott, Secretary, 88, Pitt-street, Sydney.

MONEY, £500, to be advanced on approved Freshold and leasehold property.

WILLIAM JARRETT, Manager.

INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT PERMANENT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.

FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS ready to be advanced on Freshold and leasehold property, repayments spread over any period, and interest at 6 per cent., or less, and the sum to be paid will do well to apply at the Office of the above Society, where they can make arrangements as to repayments and terms to suit their convenience.

WILLIAM JARRETT, Manager.

TASMANIAN SHARES.—The undersigned are prepared to sell shares in the Tasmanian Government at current rate.

JAMES AND ALEX. SMITH,

Insurance, Mining, and General Commercial Agents.

10, Elizabeth-street, Launceston, Tasmania.

THE COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY (Limited).

MONEY advanced on Life Assurance Policies combined with personal security, repayments spread over any period, and interest at 6 per cent., or less, and the sum to be paid will do well to apply at the Office of the above Society, where they can make arrangements as to repayments and terms to suit their convenience.

WILLIAM JARRETT, Manager.

INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT PERMANENT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.

FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS ready to be advanced on Freshold and leasehold property, repayments spread over any period, and interest at 6 per cent., or less, and the sum to be paid will do well to apply at the Office of the above Society, where they can make arrangements as to repayments and terms to suit their convenience.

WILLIAM JARRETT, Manager.

TASMANIAN SHARES.—The undersigned are prepared to sell shares in the Tasmanian Government at current rate.

JAMES AND ALEX. SMITH,

Insurance, Mining, and General Commercial Agents.

10, Elizabeth-street, Launceston, Tasmania.

THE COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY (Limited).

MONEY advanced on Life Assurance Policies combined with personal security, repayments spread over any period, and interest at 6 per cent., or less, and the sum to be paid will do well to apply at the Office of the above Society, where they can make arrangements as to repayments and terms to suit their convenience.

WILLIAM JARRETT, Manager.

INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT PERMANENT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.

FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS ready to be advanced on Freshold and leasehold property, repayments spread over any period, and interest at 6 per cent., or less, and the sum to be paid will do well to apply at the Office of the above Society, where they can make arrangements as to repayments and terms to suit their convenience.

WILLIAM JARRETT, Manager.

METROPOLITAN MUTUAL PERMANENT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION,

264, Pitt-street, Sydney.

nearly opposite School of Arts.

Capital, £15,000, with power to increase to £100,000.

DIRECTORS:

ALEXANDER HORDERN, Esq., Chairman.

ROBERT CHADWICK, Esq., 1 JAS. B. LYTHSTON, Esq., W. H. HUTCHINSON, Esq., HUMPHREY RICHARDSON, Esq.

HIGHEST current rate of interest given for FIXED DEPOSITS, or on city, suburban, or pastoral properties, either freshold or leasehold. Interest from 3 per cent.

ROBERT W. CONWY, Manager.

FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS to LEND, in various amounts, on city, suburban, or pastoral properties, at current rates of interest, or less, and the sum to be paid will do well to apply at the Office of the above Society, where they can make arrangements as to repayments and terms to suit their convenience.

ROBERT W. CONWY, Manager.

CAPITAL, £100,000, with power to increase to £100,000.

DIRECTORS:

KELSO KING, Manager.

LEIACERS—Advances to persons entitled thereto in England or elsewhere. Manager, Union Loan Discount, and Mortgage Company, 790, George-street, Haymarket, three doors south of A. Hordern and Sons.

LAND SALE, ON THE GROUND, NEXT SATURDAY.

CAPITAL VILLA RIVER, GRAND VIEWS,

EAST AND WEST, GOOD FRONTAGES AND DEPTHS.

SPECIAL TRAM will leave King-street at 2.25 p.m. on day of sale, to convey intending purchasers to the ground.

Free Tickets may be obtained at the Room.

HARDIE and GORMAN.

HARDIE, H. B., B. R. DODD, and Purves.

JOHN FORSTER.

Horticultural, Farming, &c.

RIDE BONE MILL, Parramatta River.—Fine and

good Frontages and Depths.

Free Tickets may be obtained at the Room.

HARDIE and GORMAN.

HARDIE, H. B., B. R. DODD, and Purves.

JOHN FORSTER.

HARDIE, H. B., B. R. DODD, and Purves.

JOHN FORSTER.

HARDIE, H. B., B. R. DODD, and Purves.

JOHN FORSTER.

HARDIE, H. B., B. R. DODD, and Purves.

JOHN FORSTER.

HARDIE, H. B., B. R. DODD, and Purves.

JOHN FORSTER.

HARDIE, H. B., B. R. DODD, and Purves.

JOHN FORSTER.

HARDIE, H. B., B. R. DODD, and Purves.

JOHN FORSTER.

HARDIE, H. B., B. R. DODD, and Purves.

JOHN FORSTER.

HARDIE, H. B., B. R. DODD, and Purves.

JOHN FORSTER.

HARDIE, H. B., B. R. DODD, and Purves.

JOHN FORSTER.

HARDIE, H. B., B. R. DODD, and Purves.

JOHN FORSTER.

HARDIE, H. B., B. R. DODD, and Purves.

JOHN FORSTER.

HARDIE, H. B., B. R. DODD, and Purves.

JOHN FORSTER.

HARDIE, H. B., B. R. DODD, and Purves.

JOHN FORSTER.

HARDIE, H. B., B. R. DODD, and Purves.

JOHN FORSTER.

HARDIE, H. B., B. R. DODD, and Purves.

JOHN FORSTER.

HARDIE, H. B., B. R. DODD, and Purves.

JOHN FORSTER.

HARDIE, H. B., B. R. DODD, and Purves.

JOHN FORSTER.

HARDIE, H. B., B. R. DODD, and Purves.

JOHN FORSTER.

HARDIE, H. B., B. R. DODD, and Purves.

JOHN FORSTER.

HARDIE, H. B., B. R. DODD, and Purves.

JOHN FORSTER.

HARDIE, H. B., B. R. DODD, and Purves.

JOHN FORSTER.

HARDIE, H. B., B. R. DODD, and Purves.

JOHN FORSTER.

HARDIE, H. B., B. R. D

